

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest pos-· sible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1885.

Amusements To-day. Bijou Opera House-Adonis 5P. M.
Comery Theatre-A Buttle of Inc. 5P. M.
Casino-Princ Matinashm. 5P. M.
Baly's Pheatre-Love or Contens. 505 P. M.
Eden Museer-Takeson in Wax 5c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Fifth Avenue Theatre-We, Pak Co at Mul Springs. Grand Opera Brease-Press. 4P. M. Master & Blat's-Vice Common 136 P. M. Rindbon Square i heatre-Private Securery, 5 New Park I heatre-McVilliter Legary, 5 P. M. Nibla's Lorden-Laly Clare, Fr. M. People's Theatre-Tie Berli's Austien, 5 P. M. Star Theatre-Francisca de Rimint e P. M. Standard Theotre - A Top to Atrice . FP. M. Thatis theotre—Nanon, s.P. M.
Tony Paster's Theatre—Cleville Garden Watt. s.P. M.
Union Square Theatre—Thro-Wees to this limitand.
Wallack's Theatre—Victor Durand—c.P. M.

Advertising Races.

DAILT AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertis ing: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 ints to \$2.50, according to classification.

WERELT, 50 Sents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

The Situation in the Democratic Party. We hardly need invite attention to the very

able and analytical exhibition of the difficulties and dangers that surround the Democracy which we print in another part of this paper from the pen of a correspondent at Albany. It is fair, accurate, impartial, comprehensive, complete. But it is not enthusiastic in the encourage-

ment it offers to the Democracy. In publishing this impressive and most in-

structive review, we desire, above all, to express our wish and hope that our correspondent may prove to be mistaken in his diagnosis, and that the better fortune which he everywhere contemplates as possible for the Democracy and the country, may finally be realized.

A Mistaken View.

We are sincerely pained to find that in vegard to the question of taxation our valued contemporary, the Courier-Journal, fails to perceive the whole of the subject which it discusses. Thus it is led into a mistake, a one-sided consideration of the great theme. It is sad, but it is so.

Speaking of a gentleman of distinction, our valued contemporary avers that he is not one of those reformers "who would wipe out the internal revenue and then increase the tariff to meet the defleiency which would ensue." This, we say, is a misconception. It is an error. It bears wide of the truth. In short, it is a partial and we might even say a narrow, erroneous, misleading view.

Abolishing the internal revenue system would absolutely compel a reduction of the tariff. Wiping out the vast amount of insome that the Treasury receives from internal taxes, would render indispensable such changes in the tariff as would enlarge the volume of imports and produce an immens-

increase of revenue. Our present tariff is in many respects practically prohibitory. For instance, it is impossible under our present system of duties upon iron and steel, that there should be any importation of those articles to speak of. The duties are prohibitory in fact, though not in form. If, then, we are to derive a revenue from the importation of iron and steel, the duties must be lowered before any considerable importations can take place or any rev enue be obtained.

This illustration ought to suffice, though the same rule applies to very many articles. High duties prohibit; low duties afford reve nue. Does the CourierJournal apprehend the force of this principle?

If we are ever to have a tariff for revenue, It must be preceded by the abolition of the internal revenue system, root and branch, stock and fluke, head tail and horns-a teetotal and unqualified abolition.

What Business Have We at Brussels?

It may be said for Mr. BLAINE that, however officious, meddlesome, and overbearing was his behavior toward some American republics during his tenure of the State De partment, he at least confined his mischievous activity to our own continent. With all his faults he is American to the backbone, imbued with all our native instincts and many of our soundest political traditions. He would never have committed the gross blunder of entangling this country in the international complications of the Old World; and to him such a departure from the policy pursued for generations would have seemed egregiously ill-timed at a juncture like the present, when events seem impelling us to enter on our heritage of friendly ascendancy and intimate commercial union over the whole western hemisphere.

But how will Mr. FRELINGHUTSEN justify the part which he has caused the United States to play in the Conference at Brussels? What business had we to figure in a meeting of European powers, convoked to adjudicate upon the rival claims of Portugal, of France, and of a corporation of European capitalists to a strip of territory formlog a part of the Old World? What pretexts can be assigned for this reckless innovation which could not be advanced as plausibly for the complete sacrifice of our wise traditions and the intrusion of this country into every imbroglio that may set Europe by the cars ? It is true that our Goverument had seen fit to recognize the International African Association as a quasi-independent State: but did this warrant us in assuming its protection in a European Conference at the cost of violating honored precedents and jeoparding our vital interests? We have recognized the national existence of Holland, but if the German empire should engulf it to-morrow. should we deem ourselves called upon to interpose? We believed ourselves profoundly indebted to France, and we were the first to hall the commonwealth created by the first French revolution; yet we were deaf to its entreaties and refused to lift a finger when all the monarchies of Europe combined to strangle the new republic in its cradle.

Will it be said that Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was induced to send American representatives to the Brussels Conference because we with the section of Africa which is the subject of discussion? We have far more important commercial interests in Egypt and the Suez Canal, but we doubt whether the Secretary of State would put forward this fact as an excuse for accepting the sly invitation, which will probably be tendered, to cooperate in the settlement of those questions at the next Egyptian Conference. Or is the rash departure from our historical policy, which has been made at Brussels, prompted solely, by motives of a large philanthropy, by a humane desire to shield the Congo region from

the borrors of the slave trade and an Insidi-

ous acquaintance with intoxicating liquors But the innovation made by Mr. FRELING-HUYSEN looks like something worse than folly, when we observe the counterstroke to which he has wantonly exposed us, and which European statesmen are too shrewd to overlook. If we claim a right to figure in the Brussels Conference concerning European disputes over territory in West Africa, on the plea of diplomatic relations or commercial interests or philanthropic purposes, we cannot consistently deny to European powers the reciprocal right of meddling vita international questions relating to this continent, as, for instance, to the control of the canals begun or projected across the Central American Isthmus. We ought not, therefore, to be in the least disgusted or amazed at the announcement made in an inspired newspaper of Berlin, that Germany is deeply concerned in the schemes of interoceanic transit by way of Panama or Nicaragua, and that these matters must be regulated by an international tribunal like that dealing with the Congo controversy.

It is clear that Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN has given Bismarck a long-sought opportunity of making his power feit upon this continent, where he can count upon the zealous cooperation of his European neighbors, who have seen with satisfaction the obstructive Monnon doctrine virtually disavowed by our performance at Brussels. This is not a egacy for which the CLEVELAND Administration will have any cause to feel grateful to its predecessor.

Governor Hill and the Forests.

In one of the most impressive parts of his inaugural message, Mr. HILL calls attention to the necessity of preserving the forests of this State. The new Governor points out the fact that valuable and important watercourses are dependent upon the preservation of the remnants of the Adirondack forests and the restoration of a forest growth upon some portions of the Adirondack region now completely denuded of all tree covering, and that the chief claim of these forests to consideration and care at the hands of the people of this State will be found in the influence which they exert upon the water supply of our rivers. The dependence of the northern counties upon the forests is explained. It is really the forests which make the Adirondack region attractive to visitors; and if the forests are destroyed the State of New York will lose the benefits it now derives, and will forever continue to derive if the forests are allowed to stand, from the yearly advent of thousands of tourists, who in their summer visits to the woods expend great sums of money and give employment to a large number of persons. The great business of northern New York and the most permanent and valuable business that part of the State can ever hope to enjoy is the caring for the summer visitors to the Adirondack woods This business will die with the forests. When it has gone the men who now enjoy the profits of this great industry will find themselves without other occupation, and will be forced to seek new homes in other parts of the country. What is true of the forests in their rela-

tions to the tourists' business, is true of them in their relations to the lumber supply and the lumbering industry of the State. This great and profitable industry will perish with the forests. The Adirondack forests, under proper management, can be made to yield for all time a greater amount of lumber every year than has ever yet been taken from them in any one year. If, however, existing methods are permitted to continue, and fires are allowed to reduce year by year the wooded area, the lumber capacity of the Adirondack forests must inevitably soon become exhausted.

There once grew upon the western slopes of the Catskill hills in this State as fine and productive forests of hemlock as ever gladdened the eye of man. Thirty years ago these forests appeared inexhaustible; to-day they have disappeared forever, while the curious and instructive spectacle may be daily seen at many of the railroad stations in this region of men unloading Canadian hemiock of the poorest quality, while all about the neighborhood are strewn great hemlock logs stripped of their bark a dozen years ago, and left as worthless to rot upon the ground. The same disregard of the future, the same wasteful and destructive methods which have ruined the produc tive capacity of the Catskill forests, is ruining the larger and more important forests which cover the watersheds of the Hudson and the

Mr. Hill has wisely and forcibly instated upon the great importance to the State of inaugurating a policy of forest preservation. The Legislature can hardly fail to pay that attention to his recommendations which their urgency demands, and to secure the forests, so far as legislative action can prevail to preserve them, from the dangers which now threaten their total extermination. Forest preservation is the only subject of real and lasting importance to the State and the nation upon which the present Legislature will be called upon to deliberate and to act Other questions sink into insignificance in comparison with it.

Partisans and Rascals.

One of the most pertinent discussions upon Governor CLEVELAND'S letter on the civil service has been published by the leading Republican journal of the State of Maine, the Portland Press, and this we find in it:

"Gov. CLEVELAND says 'offensive partisaus' are to The inventor of the cry Turn the rascale out' meant it should cover every Republican officehold er, and the Democratic party eagerly adopted it in this spirit. It is to be hoped, for the good of the public service, that Gov. CLEVELANO'S "offensive partisan" is not going to cover so much ground as Mr. Dana's 'rasen'

Our contemporary also suggests that the phrase "offensive partisans" was selected on account of its elasticity, designed if necessary to apply to all the Republican officeholders who could not pull over themselves the uncertain cover of the PENDLETON Civil Service Reform act. It isn't probable, though that Mr. CLEVELAND, when he sent it out had any thought of making it clastic or evasive. If he had been asked at the time exactly what he meant by an offensive partisan, he would probably have had to think it all over again before giving an explanation.

Nobody knows for certain now what inter pretation will be put on the phrase after the fourth of March. The offensive partisans may turn out to be as numerous as THE SUN'S rascals, or they may be only half as many have, or hope to have, considerable trade | But if the numbers of the two species should

not be pretty nearly alike, the public service is certain not to be so well reformed as it ought to be; and besides that, there is likely to be trouble. We hope neither result will be realized.

Make Ohio a November State. There is one recommendation in Gov. HOADLY'S message to the Ohio Legislature which will be heartily approved by sensible people everywhere. The scandals and dangers of the October election day, occurring only two or three weeks before the election of a President, have just been illustrated in a conspicuous manner, and they are forcibly presented by Gov. HOADLY:

"In October, 1884, Ohio was regarded as a pivotal State by both parties. Each devoted its best energies to achieve success here, in order to promote its chances of success in November elsewhere. Large sums of money were contributed by citizens of other States and spen-here, much in lliegitimate if not illegal methods, to ad vance the cause of their favorites. Federal officers left their bureaus to take charge of the Ohio campaign. I cannot be possible that the exaggerated consequence that given to the early election in a single State is o benefit, either to the people of that State or of the coun try. It is a bid for the use of filegal and corrupt meth-ods, a temptation beyond the power of many to resist to interfere with and disturb the ordinary and orderly procedure of elections by the direct or indirect briber. of some, the intimidation of other voters, and the re sort to any crooked and illegal schemes which may b devised to accomplish the end."

Unquestionably Ohio still suffers, as Indiana, Pennsylvania, and the other old October States used to suffer, both in pocket and in reputation, by the system that gives exaggerated importance to the canvass for State officers. The country suffers, too. It will be better all around if the Legislature removes the temptation to carry Ohlo by any means in October for the sake of the effect upon the November vote.

In all respects Gov. Hoadly's message is a very able document. This is not surprising, for he is one of the wisest and most patriotic of our present Governors.

What magget i' the brain induces our valned contemporary, the Star, to class Mr. S. B. ELKINS among "fat-witted money bags" and Mr. W. W. PHELPS among "groping and gibbering idiots ?" Mr. PHELPS has a number of vigorous enemies, but he is undoubtedly a man of talent, versed in affairs, and an effective public speaker. He may belong among the money bags, but it is gross abuse to call him an idiot, Groping and gibbering are good words, but as descriptive of Mr. Phelips, even if he were an idiot, they are Burchardese. And what a libel it is on STEVE ELKINS to call him fat-witted! Full in face as the moon, no maknows better than he that the moon isn't made of green cheese. STEVE may have money bags, but he has braine besides. Still, he didn't carr New York.

In one respect the Hop. JOHN M. PALMET of Illinois is very much better off than Our Own Evants. A seat in the Senate looms up before him, too, but in case he doesn't get it, he says he will still be proud and happy in being "Vice-President of the Southdown Sheep Association." and "a delegate to the coming Hog Convention at Chicago," If Gen. Palmen and Mr. Evants should both fail of election to the Senate, then, as the General takes his seat as a delegate in Chicago, wil Our Own Evants be confronted with a mis spent and wasted past. What does he know about sheep, or who would ever think of elect ing him to a Convention to consider hogs?

Typhus fever is a damperous and troublesome disease, but its provalence in some of our filthy tenement houses is not to be won dered at. Nothing but the natural cleanliness of the atmosphere of New York accounts for the comparative immunity which we have enjoyed from it. In European citles where the poor are huddled together under the same conditions that exist on the east and west sides of New York the mortality from typhus and kindred enteric maladies is great. The present outbreak may have one good effect, in that whatever is done to check it and improve the sanitary condition of the places in which it has been discovered will prove an effectual and needed provision against any invasion of cholers that may be looked for this year. The soil which both diseases find most congenial is

The Half Breed wits who have amused themselves for the last four years by calling Tom PLATT "Me Too," must be surprised to see that he has managed to survive, and to lend a very effectual hand in running things. The Half Breeds will probably treat him with espect in future, and change his name from 'Me Too" to the Hon THOMAS C PLATE If they don't brace up, they may have to call him Boss PLATT yet. A very large chief is Mr. PLATT at present, while poor Wood PULP MIL LER is crushed, pulverized, and comminuted almost beyond recognition. Yet PLATT is only an ex-Senator, while it is asserted on the authority of the Congressional Directory that MILLER is actually in the Senate still.

A Cincinnati phrenologist has examined Mark But the best of him is that his heart is real too, and a warm, jolly, spontaneous heart it is

A Nebraska Candidate for the Cabinet.

From the Utica Observer. The Democrats of Nebraska, joined by the strangest men of neighboring States, are naming Dr George L Miller, the able and sagacious and steadfas editor of the Omaha Daily Berald for Postmaster-Ger eral in Gov. Cleveland's Cabinet. We hazard nothing is saying that if Gov. Cleveland should take counsel of these honored lenders touching the composition of his Calonet, he will find the voice of the Northwest esconed in Deerfield and at Greystone with an enthusiasu which no other name than Dr. Miller's could evoke from

Dr. Miller is not only wise in council but delightful in companionship. His aims are high, his thoughts pure, his purposes honest his loyalty unsurpassable. Oneida ounty, which wave him birth and which gave to Grover Claveland so noble a support in the recent election, will be no less pleased than the Democracy of the Northwest-ern States if Dr. George L. Miller shall be made our next Postmaster General.

Congressional Drinks Softer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- Strong beverages he Senate end of the Capitol are less used new than for many years, and in the House end it is the same. The not taken his seat during the present session, and it is probable that he will not do so. He is at his home in the Sinte, which consequently is without a Representative on the Secrof the House. Belford is remembered and spoken of as a bright star fallen.

Another Class of "Offensive Partisaus." WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The Democrats have a list of department employees who contributed to the Biaine campaign tund, and know pretty accurately who for years past have responded to calls of squeezing mmittees. When the screws come to be put on it may be found that a great many of the past contributors have in some way or other constituted themselves members of the class of rascals who. Mr. Cleveland says, must go

-the "offensive partisans."

A Compliment to Mr. Conkitag. From the Albany Argus.

Conkling has a beautiful curi in his hair, but

News by Way of Boston. From the Boston Port. THE SUN is now shining brilliantly for Cleve

R. B. Herbert of the Red Wing Republica: President of the Minnesota Editors and Publishers Association, has invited the editors of the United States and Territories to a convention to be held in New O leans on Feb. 12. He wants to form a National Editorial Association, to meet once a year, and to be composed of designess from the State Associations. He says that editors attending the convention this year can see the World's Exposition at New Orleans and the Mardi Gras display, and return by way of the District of Columbia time for the festivities attending the inauguration of the Washington Monument and of Grover Cleveland This is a pleasant scheme, but we hope it will not be executed at the expense of railroad companies, hatel proprietors or the public. Pay as you go is the safe rule.

MID-WEEK ECHOES.

The political outlook in Europe is by no means as satisfactory as it was at the beginning of last year. The anarchist movemen are so far mostly local and can alarm only the home Governments of the different countries. But the foreign relations of most of the great European powers are far from being satisfactory. No one can tell now where the Egyptian question will lead to, or what will be the issue of the coveting colonial policy of Germany, especially if Gladstone is overthrown and an uitra jingo or a stubborn Tory Cabinet comes to power. In any case, business circles abroad show a considerable amount of uneasiness. which naturally aggravates the already prostrated condition of all branches of trade and industry. Even the Pope seems to be full of serious apprehensions in regard to the state of po litical and social affairs in Europe, and appears for the moment to pay as much attention

them as he does to Church matters. Men engaged in minor branches of different trades and industries, not being able to earn a fair living, have, almost all over Europe, begun to resort to gambling at cards or at the mock Stock Exchanges. In England the evil seems to have grown quite formidable. At all events, here is what the London World says in its last issue:

in its last issue:

It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that speculation or sambling on the Stock Exchange has of late, through the medium of touts, advertising "outside" brokers, circulars bogus Stock Exchanges, syndicates, "good plans," and so on, been adapted to the meanest capacity. The public are daily informed by circular, and through the press all over the kingdom, how El 10s, will buy or command £250 stock; how options combine a maximom of profit with a untimum of risk; how some "sworn" brokers and dealers deal at tape prices, while others charge a commission only where a profit is made, or no commission at all; and how, by joining a syndicate, "operating as a whole "under the guidance of some successful and experienced expert, thus may make a falsalous sum by an investment of a mairs 210, Ac. The facilities and temptations for gambling thus brought to the very door of the lumblest molecular the facility of the beautiful of the posterior of a tucker, and will probably before long equally engage the attention of the Legislature.

At home, although the large speculation does

At home, although the large speculation does not show the slightest indication of a revival. petty bucket-shop gambling is making won-derful progress. The moment a lively movement becomes noticeable in any branch of speculative trade, be it in stocks, grain, provisions, cotton, or oil, the bucket shops, which exist in almost every large town of this continent, become crowded. The recent advance in grain, for instance, drew vast sums of money even out of the pockets of the most conservative portion of the working population. Everybody who had a ten-dollar bill to spare rushed to buy 500 or 1,000 bushels of wheat, and as the rush began only when grain had already scored an advance of 10 or 12 cents a bushel, naturally the money thus risked was lost. THE Sun warned its readers on Monday last not to wheat any longer, as the advance was too grea and too rapid. Since then a drop of nearly & cents a bushel has taken place.

At the Stock Exchange speculation was dull and siuggish on Monday and Tuesday, and very feverish yesterday. The sudden fall in the price of wheat was in itself sufficient to affect the market, without the sinister rumors which began to circulate early in the morning. Rumors of the collapse of another large banking firm were coupled with the reports of the embarrassment of two Californian millionaires whose interests are now to a very large extent the rumors could be obtained; but the terrible failures of last spring have made the speculative community believe now that the more improbable a failure the more likely it is to occur.

The market will probably remain all the more depressed, as none of its former leaders seem to be disposed to give it a serious support. All of them seem to be waiting for something, and only now and then men like Descon White or Mr. Weerishoffer come forward for the special purpose of beating each other or of beating the Board-room traders under the cover of an unexpected truce.

Jay Gould remains evidently a passive observer, improving his opportunities for selling what he does not care to keep. He was reported as going on a yachting cruise this week. But the fact that he is not gone, and that his nearest associates do not know when he is, or whether he is going at all, seems to indicate that the stock market must contain some very uncertain elements requiring close watching on his part. To all the rumors of adverse legislation in regard to Pacific roads, Jay Gould coms to be very indifferent. His opinion appears to be that nothing will be done, and that politicians of all grades are only anxious to preserve the present state of things, and not to increase the alarm of the business community. At the time of the recent marriage of Miss Léonie Jerome to Lieut. John Leslie of the among English visitors here and some of the American Anglomaniaes that the match was not altogether agreeable to the Leslie family It was averred that Sir John Leslie, the father

of the groom, as well as the aunt, the Marchioness of Waterford, were anxious that the young man, who is the heir to the title and the estate, should marry at home-if not necessarily an Irish gir!, at all events a subject of Queen Victoria. The young Lieutenant insisted however, upon making Miss Léonie his wife, and the busybodies of New York society were most anxious to learn how the bride would be reeived at her husband's home. They are learn ing now by letters from their friends abroad that the last of Leonard Jerome's daughters captured the family of her husband as easily as did the two daughters married before. She has become the pet of Sir John Leslie, who says that she is just the girl his son wanted and the kind of girl he wanted for his son.

The Leslies are very rich and very popular in Ireland. Sir John was created Baronet in 1876. while his fortune comes to him from a child. less brother, who in his turn inherited it from his elder brother, Col. Leslie, whom many old New Yorkers remember as one of the leading nembers of the suite of the Prince of Wales on his first visit to this country. One of the sis-ters of Sir John Leslie is married to the Marquis of Waterford, and another to Cavendish

Whatever might be said against the marriage of American girls to foreigners, there can be no question that Mr. and Mrs. Jerome have been very uncommonly fortunate with the matches of their daughters. Lady Randolph Churchill is on the eve of seeing her husband a Cabinet Minister; while Mrs. Frewen will probably see her young husband, in a year or two, at the head of the great cattle-raising interests of Great Britain. Mrs. Jerome must naturally feel very keenly the absence of her children but to the genial Mr. Leonard it seems to have done a great deal of good. Not being any longer abie to allow his clubs and his friends to deprive his wife of his society, he has became surprisingly domesticated, and looks to-day ten years younger than he looked four or five years ago.

The project of computing for the America cup is making rapid progress. Mr. W. H. Langley, owner of the schooner yacht Comet. declared his willingness to follow Mr. Latham A Fish's example, and change his vessel into sloop rig in order to meet the English yachts coming

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—See: Please inform an ood friend of your paper if the words "cannot but belt in the phrases" I cannot but think "I cannot but believe," and the like, are correct. It seems to me that they amount to a double negative. "but" standing for "only," and therefore the phrase should always be, "I can but think," and so on. If W. Wigners, Jan 7.

The phrase is perfectly sound and fauitless English, and our correspondent falls into the error of attempting to reason away an established idiom of the language. A conclusive example of this idiom may be found in the twentieth verse of the fourth chapter of the Acts. "For we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard." There can be no better English than that of King James's version of the Bible.

Sam Randall's Coming Promotion. From the Macon Telegraph. When the Georgia Legislature meets again

t is understood that Sam Randall will be made a Colonel in the thirty-third degree

BOWING TO WHISKEY.

Secretary McCullock Ytelding Before the Im-WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The action of Secretary McCulloch suspending the collection of the whiskey tax for the period of seven months

is to all intents and purposes a loan of \$18,000,-000 to the whiskey speculators for that time. When it expires the speculators expect that another Secretary, taking McCulloch's action for a precedent, will extend the time still further, and that ultimately Congress will make them a gift of the money for all time. It is a most noteworthy fact that on six million vallons the tax was due on the day, almost at the very hour, Secretary McCulloch signed the decree—"regulations" it is called.

The whiskey men are jubilant, of course.

Why should they not be? What Congress for years, and after mature consideration, refused by an overwhelming vote to do, Secretary Mc-Culloch, armed with an "opinion" from Solicitor-General and countersigned by Attorney-General Brewster, has done without hesitation or scruple. The act too? \$5,000,000 out of the Treasury at the moment when the public debt was for the first time in years on the increase, and when there was the greatest reason for not alienating a dollar of the revenues. As between the country and the whiskey speculators, the speculators were en-

whiskey speculators, the speculators were entitled to the first claim. At least so has Mr. McCulloch decided. It is easier to manage a department than Congress. So say the speculators; and they point to the decree of the department in their favor, in contrast with the votes of Congress, to prove it. They are right in what they say, and they are justified in feeling publicat.

The scheme which, if Congress does not come to the rescue of its own dignity and the Treasury, will give the speculators the loan of \$18,000,000 for seven months, if not for all time, was first proposed by a member of the House and a Senator, both from Kentucky.

This is not the time to give a history of the period during which the scheme was railroaded through the department. It had to be done. It had to be done on the 6th day of January or the speculators would have to pay nearly five millions of dollars into the Treasury. The speculators carried the day, and are five millions richer than they were yesterday. It was a grand holiday gift!

It is not solely what has been done that is so

millions of dollars into the Treasury. The speculators carried the day, and are five millions richer than they were yesterday. It was a grand holiday gift!

It is not solely what has been done that is so noteworthy as that there is no law for it. Said a member of the Sennte: "If the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice can logistate and take eighteen millions out of the Treasury for more than half a year as a free gift to speculators, after Congress has delivered an adverse verdict on a proposition that involved this very question, what is the use of Congress? "Said a member of the House: "As I understand the question, the Secretary of the Treasury deserves to be impeached."

There were rumors that Gen. Arthur tried to interfere, and did request the Secretary to bring the question before the Cabinet. But five millions were due Jan. 6, and there could be no delay. So said the speculators, and there was none.

There is much indignation among mambers.

none.
There is much indignation among members of Congress, and the last of the question has not been heard.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

The Aspirants for the High Pinecs in the Legislature.

TRENTON, Jan. 7 .- The 109th session of the New Jersey Legislature will convene in Tren-ton on Tuesday, Jan. 13. For the Presidency of the Senate the names of Senators James C. Youngblood of Morris, John W. Griggs of Passaic, and William V. Schenek of Middlesex are presented, but it is generally conceded that enators Griggs and Youngblood will make the fight. Senator Griggs is a young Republican londer, who has won a high reputation as a pubic speaker and as a legislator. His friends claim that his success is assured. Senator Youngblood is also prominent as a speaker, and n the Legislature has won laurels as a leader

Youngblood is also prominent as a speaker, and in the Legislature has won laurels as a leader in debate. He claims precedence of Senator Griggs on the grounds of age and greater length of service.

Morris county has also a candidate for Speaker of the House in the person of Assemblyman Geo. W. Jenkins. Last winter, when the House was Democratic. Mr. Jenkins received the compilment of the Reaubtican nomination, and this fact led to the bedief that in the event of the Legislature being Republican this year he would be chosen Speaker without difficulty. Consequently his district returned him for another yoar, although he had already filled the term of service at owed by party usage. His principal competitors are E. A. Armstrong of Camden and E. Q. Keasbey of Essex. All are young men in the legal profession.

The claim of Morris county to both positions excites some comment, but is met with precedents by the friends of the cardidates. In the Whig days Ephraim W. Marsh and Edward W. Whelpley, both of Morris, were President and Speaker respectively, and quite recently Senator for the cardidates. The claim of Middle of these positions at the same time. There has a ways been a strong rivalry between the northern and southern portions of the State for these places, but it is said a combination has been formed to obviate this by making Griggs of north Jersey President and Armstrong of south Jersey Speaker. Friends of the other candidates are of the opinion, however, that this plan cannot be successfully worked, while the friends of Messrs, Griggs and Armstrong are equally confident that it will be.

More Matrimonial Gossip About Cleveland.

From the Kansas City Times. A marriage is not improbable between President-elect Cleveland and Mrs. John V. S. Prayn of Albany. It was once reported he was to marry a Misa Humphreys of Buffalo, and that she had come down to New York to select ber troussean. Then it was a Miss olsom he was to wed, a young lady who is sister to the ate Oscar Polsons of Buffalo, once a law partner of Gov. Cleveland. Next it was Mrs. Cary of Buffalo who was to be favored with his hand, a lady of wealth, at whose house was given the reception to the Governor when he risited Buffalo just before the election. All these stories urned out to be quite baseless, but the one I now have think will prove to be of a different aind.

Mrs. Pruvn is the wislow of the late Chancellor Pruyn of Albany, a very distinguished citizen in his life, but auch the senior of his wife. She is the daughter of Judge Amasa J. Parker of Albany, who long held a prominent position in New York politics, and who is a man of very considerable wealth. His eldest daughter narried Erastos Corning of Albany, at whose house G appearance. Mrs. Praya is probably worth \$5.000,000 and has only one child.

Two Different Girls. From the Globe Democrat.

A "sweet girl of 16" was one of the visitors t the Executive Mansion in Albany a few days ago, and furing her stay she implored the President elect to write answers to a number of questions, among them, "What is your iden of happiness?" The answers are not published. A year from now some "sweet girl of 16" should call on Mr. Cleveland at Washington and investigate bin as to his idea of misery. We think we can guess his answer; "Trying to be a civil service reformer and at the same time to keep on good terms with the Demo

Scantor Skaron's Embarrassment.

From the San Francisco Chronicle Washinoton, Dec. 30,—An interesting case has arisen here in connection with the recent decision in the Sixron-Hill case. Ex-senator Sharon owns properly in the most fastionable part of this cuy, it is mostly unimproved real estate and is valued at \$0.0000. A short time ago his agent here obtained a jurchaser for a part of it. The deads were made out and had been signed, and were about to be handed over to the purchaser, when the new-paper amounted that a decision had been rendered in favor of Miss Hill, declaring her to be the wite of Sharon. The purchaser who have most to be Secretary of State. be the wite of Sharon.

The purchaser, who happened to be Secretary of State Fredinghysen, concluded that he would not complete the sale until he could learn whether Sharon is able to give a clear title to the property or whether Miss this his wife, is entitled to a dowry. If she is his wife, her name will have to be signed to the deed before it is valid here.

From the Washington Evening Star

A Star reporter was told that Senator Bayard addetermined not to accept a Calmet position if he

A Star reporter was to a time senator Bay had determined not to accept a Cabinet position it could get Senator Pendieton chosen. In other we that Mr. Rayard regards Senator Pendieton as sometity qualified for the head of the State Departs that he would much rather have the Onio Senator chethau to take the position himself. Style in Kentucky. Kentucky talior, taking a measure for trou-

ers (to customer)-Will you have one or two hip pockets? Customer—Two Tallor—Pint or quart size? Customer—Quart

More Compilments to Our Cat. From the Boston Heraid.

If THE SUN office cut ate the Cleveland letter, tdisplayed the best tasts about the establishment, and should be installed in the editorial chair. An editor, whether man or cat, ought to go for the best things. From the New Haven Evening Register. It must be a smart cat that refuses even to nibble at fatter editorial, while it swallows such a commen-sense letter as Cleveland's at one guip.

Dead Agatast Grammar. From the Paterson Guardian.

THE SUN claims that its "office cat is the great literary success of the day." The tunger animal could wantly increase its popularity by devouring the editor's grammatical library.

IS TAMMANY REALLY LEFT?

Commissioner Squire Says a Little Something

The appointment of Rollin M. Squire to be Commissioner of Public Works, his prompt confirmation by the Aldermen, and his subse quent appointment of David Lowber Smith as Deputy Commissioner, have been generally hailed by the County Democracy as an evidence that the Tammany men were decidedly over-reached in the late deal between the Mayor and the Aldermen. The story has been freely circulated that Mr. Thompson was really the backer of Mr. Squire; that Mr. Squire was merely his factorum; that the County Democracy men in the Public Works Department would not be

in the Public Works Department would not be disturbed, and that, above all, Tammany was decidedly in the cold. A Sux reporter had an interview with Mr. Squire yesterday, which seems to throw some light on this tople.

"Have you any objection, Mr. Squire, to give some of the sources of your information as to Mr. Smith, your new Deputy?"

"None whatever," said Mr. Squire. "I found him in the office, a capable, gentlemanly man. I said to him: 'Have you any political affiliations? Said he: I am a Democrat.' Do you belong to any particular faction? I asked. He said: I do not.' Then your whole heart is in your business in this department? It is, said he. And I said: You are the man I want to help me to run this office on business principles.' I have no objection further to show you this letter from Mayor Edson:"

New York, Jan. 8, 1885.

The Hon. Rollin M. Squire.

New York, Jan. 6, 1885.

My Dana Star: In compliance with your wish. I have taken much pains to learn from others in whom I have connidence their opinion of the character about the connidence their opinion of the character about the meaning the painty commissionship of Public Works. I have learned nothing but good of his character, habits, and strainments. I am informed, and I believe reliably, that he is free from all political or factional entanglements, and I have no hesitation in advising you that I believe he is a man who will abiy second your efforts to conduct the department with a single purpose to promote the public inforests.

I need not say to you that I shall always gladly aid you in any way I can in your difficult work.

"Then is it fair for anybody to say that your NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1885.

"Then is it fair for anybody to say that your appointment of Mr. Smith is leaving Tammany out in the cold?"
No: I am not running my office in the in-

"No; I am not running my office in the in-terest of any party or faction. I am going to run it on business principles. I am not to be dictated to by any man. I am not any man's man, but floilin M. Squires. When I cannot run my office on business principles I will get out of it. I take dictation from no man, al-though I am not unwilling to be informed by anybody in the office who knows more about its details than I do."

DECLINED BY GEN. GRANT.

He Refuses to Accept the Money that was Mr. Cyrus W. Field received on Tuesday

evening the following letter: New York Ciry, Jan. 6, 1885.
My Dear Sir: Through the press and otherwise 1 learn that you, with a few other friends of mine, are engaged in raising a subscription for my benefit. I appreciate both the motive and the friendship which have detated this course on your part, but, on mature reflection, I regard it as due to myself and family to decline

this profiered generosity.

I regret that I did not make this known earlier. Very truly yours, CYRUS W. FIRLD, Esq.

Mr. Fleid said yesterday that he knew nothing about the letter, except that he had re-ceived it and was surprised at receiving it. He

ceived it and was surprised at receiving it. He had had no intimation that Gen. Grant would decline to accept the public offering that was to be made him.

"I intended to have gone to see Gen. Grant the night I received his letter, but was prevented from doing so, and I have not been able to get to him. Until I have seen him I shall decline to discuss the matter in any way. I have notified all subscribers to the fund who have already sent in their money to draw and it will be returned to them at once."

Mr. G. W. Childs and Mr. A. J. Drexel came over from Philadelphin yesterday morning and had an interview with Mr. Field, Mr. Childs spent three or four hours with Gen. Grant at the latter's residence. Gen. Grant declines to see any reporters.

It was said in Wall street vasterday that the

the latter's residence. Gen. Grant declines to see any reporters.

It was said in Wall street yesterday that the reason Gen. Grant declined the proposed fund was because of the difficulty in raising it. It was argued that the capitalists who a few years ago were large contributors to a fund for his benefit and were desirous of having him accept official positions in railrond and other corporations in which they were interested, have at present only a passive sympathy with the expression of his prestige, and probably his influence.

Edmund Orton's Reason for Belleving the SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7 .- The Eramines publishes a long interview with Edmund Orton. who returned here on the last steamer from Australia, where he went at the instigation of Australia, where he went at the instigation of Miss Georgiana Baring, daughter of one of the Baring Brothers, the celebrated London bankers, for the purpose of identifying Arthur Orton, who is confined in the lunatic asylum at Sydney, New South Wales, as his brother. He says that he did identify him as his brother, and is therefore thoroughly convinced that the Tiehborne claimant, recently discharged from prison in London, is really Roger Tiehborne, helr of the Tiehborne estate. The real Arthur Orton, now in Australia, will be real Arthur Orton, now in Australia, w taken to London to establish his identity.

A Picturesque Swindle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The State Department furnishes the following statement with regard to a swin-lie, originating in Spain, which still finds victims in the United States:

United States:

A system of swindling has long been in vogue in certain portions of Spain, to which publicity has been hefore given by the Bepartment of State. The continued success of the fraud makes another warning necessary.

A family in America receives a letter from Beuts, and the the writer says that he is a curre of one of the Spainsh charefree that he attended in his last moments a Goueral, confined in prison, who was a near relative of the family the addresses, and that he was intruded with the guardianship of a child and large property, which was secreted to prevent confineation. Sufficient money is asked for to send the child to the United States. The Outra law ye impresses, upon the person written in that, being a spanish priest, it is expedient that he shall not be known, and that his promise to the departed alone causes him to thus communicate with his relatives. Many victures tower at more for spain, and soon find themselves penniless there.

A Petition From Oklahoma.

Washington, Jan. 7.-Senator Plumb presented to the Senate to-day a petition from the Okla home settlers, which sets forth that the lands occup by the settlers were long ago bought of the Indians and paid for by the United States, and that the petitioners paid for by the United Sistes, and that the petitioners therefore did not see why they should not be allowed to remain in their homes. The petitioners say the great indicates of the cattle owners, which is the lands for grains; purposes, is at the bottom of the distortance to which they are being subjected, and they pray Congress to withdraw the military forces and take steps to organize Ckinoms into a State.

Secutor Finnis said Congress had declared that these lands should not again be occupied by Indians, and should now say yea or may on the question of its occupancy by white settlers. The petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Proposed World's Exhibition in Mexico. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.-The Department of State is approsed by a note from the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Mexico in this city of the formation of a Mexican company which has entered into a contract with can company which has entered into a contract with the in-crimient of Mexico for the establishment of a point of World's Exhibition at the city of Mexico for the exhibition of an products of foreign industry. The company intends to open agencies in the cities of New York and Paris for the display of the important and varied productions of Mexico, where in let information touching the proposed exhibition may be obtained.

Growth of the Mormon Church.

Washington, Jan. 7 .- Some time ago a New York sublishing house requested information from the Interior Department touching the increase of membership of the Mormon Church from 1850 to 1886. In reply the Census Bureau says that in 1850 there were 16 church organizations and 10,886 stiffings in 1860, 26 organiza-tions and 15,59 stiffings in 1870, 186 organizations and 87,838 stiffings, and in 1880, 287 organizations and 65,292 stiffings. The Action benefits of the Mormon Church, according to the census of 1880, was 79,886.

Money Wanted for the Bennepin Canal. CHICAGO, Jan. 7.-Ex-Gov. Bross and Murry Nelson have been chosen as a committee by the Henne-pin Canal Commission to go to Washington to solicit an appropriation from Congress to heigh the proposed im-provement, which is to connect the lakes and the Mis-sissipp River by insaving a catala from Hennepin, III. Bock Island. Mr. Atley, President of the Commission, will visit alloany and New York and interest the resi-dents of the Empire State in the improvement.

Washington's Headquarters at Morristown. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- A resolution introeed by Senator Sewell to-day authorizes the Secretary of War to pay \$25,000 to the Washington Association of New Jersey for the purpose of improving Washington's Headquarters at Morristown, N. J., and for the purchase of ground in which to place the remains of Continental soldiers and to erect a monument over the spot.

Mr. Winthrop's Oration.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Washington Monument Commission, said to-day that the Hon. Robert C. Winthrap's cration would be the feature of the dedicatory ceremonies, and that if Mr. Winthrop was unable to be present his oration would be read by some one cise.

Half a Million for Charlty.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—The late Mrs. Clarissa C. Peck, widow of Philander Peck, left Emg.000 to her relatives and the remainder of her estate, estimated at meaning the country of the founding of a home for incurables in this city.

DICTATED BY NERUCHADNEZZAR.

A Translation of the Habylonian Cylinder

The following translation of the recently discovered Eabylonian cylinder, now in the New York Museum of Art, was made by Mr. J. F. X. O'Conor, S. J., a pupil in Assyrian Cunetform of Prof. Haupt. The cylinder was copied In September, and the translation announced on Nov. 17, 1884. As the text was somewhat obliterated and presented considerable difficulty on account of the doubtful form of some of the characters, these were restored by J. N. Strassmaler, S. J., who, according to Prof. Haupt, is the greatest Babylonian authority in

This inscription, on the authority of the two great cunciform scholars mentioned, has never pefore been translated, and the full text could not be gathered from this cylinder alone without collating with the other cylinders in the cut collating with the other eplinders in the British Museum. The inscription refers to the rebuilding and restoration by Nebuchadnezzar of the temple of the Sun at Suppara, a sister city to Larsa, where there was also a temple of the sun god Sanas. The translation here given is provisional, and keeps to the crude form common in Babylonian texts. The inscription will be published with triple text, the Archaid Babylonian cuneiform of the original, the Babylonian cuneiform of the criginal, the Babylonian cuneiform of the sixth century B. C., and the Assyrian of the seventh century. The details of translation and the modification of the working will appear in full in the work new in press, as the translator has collated it with the Babylonian texts hitherto published:

the fear of the gods, the beloved of justice and rightcountess: ruler of life and the one causing the fear of the great God to dwell in the heart of the people; rebuilder of the temple of the god, Restorer of the temple Saggil and the temple Zida, mighty Son of Nabopolassar, King of Babylon, I am.

The God Meredach, the great lord, in mighty power

Nebuchadnezzar, King of Righteousness, who knewoth

raised me up for the restoration of the city and the re-newing of his temples. A lefty name he proclaimed. The temple of Para, the temple of the Sun at Suppara, which long before me was in decay and needed repair * * * I rebuilt.

The Sun God Saunss, the great Lord, not to any former

King has he done this thing. Nor has he given com-

King has he done this thing. Nor has he given commands to do this; I, his servant, whem the fear of his divinity arged to the building of his templer, I turned my heart * * * to this work.

The God Samas encouraged my hands, he received my prayers for the building of that temple, the building of the temple of the God Samas.

Samas, Ramaria, and Merodach caused power to be

in my prayer unto Samas, for the building of the temple, the temple of the Sun, Samas my Lord, the lofty judge of heaven and earth, the great, the elevated * * Lord ruler, arbiter of right, the great Lord, my Lord. His temple, the temple of the Sun, which is at Sippara, in joy and gladness (*) I built.

Samas, great Lord, upon thy joyful entering into the

temple of Parra thy glorious temple, into the works of my bands truly be favorable, and may thy assists complete my glory.

In thy word of justice, grant me (!) a fulness of glory,

throne for elemity, the sceptre of rule, true power. . . I made the sceptre of my royalty forever. * * * With mighty weapons, give the blow that will make

glorious my warriors. The God Samas thou in might make my weapons strong, and let my arms scatter mine

SUNBEAMS.

-"Burdle" is Mr. Burdett-Coutts's pet name or the wife of his bosom.

Of the 32,000 Indians in the Territory of

Dakota, 30,000 speak the English language. -It is estimated that on the Tyne, between ewcastle and Tynemouth, there are between 10,000 and 12,000 men out of work. -An aged Michigan man and wife had their

first exchange of blows at a family celebration of the fif-tieth anniversary of their marriage, and they have since

-A scheme has actually been put forward at Ramsgate, England, to reclaim the Goodwin quicksands and fertilize them by conveying thither the sew age of Ramsgate through a tunnel

-An eccentric Grand Rapids woman has a habit of paying her street-car fares with \$5 gold pieces, taking no change; and it is said that she has no reason to complain of impoliteness by conductors. -The New England Granite Works of

Hartford have received an order for a portrait statue of

the late Gen. H. W. Haileck of the United States Army. -More suicides occur in San Francisco in reportion to its population, says the alles California, han in any other city on the continent. The number of suicides in that city for the year ending with June last

was over two and a half times as many as occurred -A bounty of \$5 for each fox scalp having een paid in North Stonington, Conn., it now comes to light that several shrewd people in the township have een raising foxes to get the reward. It has also be

imported from neighboring townships. -Patti told the Boston Herald that she had worn diamonds worth \$300,000 the last time she sed the audience thought her dress was fronted w glass beads instead of gems. She had left most of the

collection in a safe deposit vault during her tour. -A telegraph operator at Prescott, Artzona, successfully wooed a young lady living at Vevay, Ind., but her parents objected to the match. Lately it leaked out that they had made the circuit, as it were, by means of electricity, a clergyman was had, asked the necessary questions by telegraph, and pronounced them -In November a member of a well-known

London firm killed himself on his wedding morning, and in December the bride of a Dublin constable, waiting to accompany him to church, received a telegram that he had killed himself in police barracks. on extraordinarily frequent both here and in Europe of late years. -The story is being published of Gen. Sheridan that, because he declared that only in one cer-tain restaurant in America could roast chicken be ob-tained in perfection, some wargish friends had a bogus

owl constructed of year and pork and served to him in

the same establishment. He spoke in high praise of the ounterfelt while eating it. -Possibly with a view to the instruction of visitors to the Exhibition, the New Orleans Democratis publishing a series of articles on the creoles of Louisiana. The fact is especially dwell upon that the word "creole" in French and "criolle" in Spanish originally meant a child born of European parents in a

originally meant a child sort of European parents in a cotonial possession of France or Spain in America or Africa. Negroes or mulattoss were never thus designated, and a creole is a person of pure European descent.

—Mark Twain says that he used to be a neighbor of Bret Harte in Sau Francisco, when Harte was editing a weekly journal and acting as secretary of the United States Mint, and Twain was a reporter on a daily. The popular hit of "The Heathen Chince" nearly ruined Harte in his own estimation, for his ambition was to make fame in writing the kind of prose sketches which have since gained so much appreciation, and he feared that people would insist upon always regarding him as morely a writer of funny rhymes.

-A Hungarian lady, who possesses the very uneuphonious name of Radivojevic, has lately accomplished the feat of walking from Buda-Peath to Paris in Edays. It looks a frightful distance on the map, and some one has reckoned up the leagues, and says she must have walked an average of 33 a day. There was much betting on the event, and it is said that Mme. Radivojevic intends walking back again to Buda-Peath. She proposes visiting this country and taking a turn at the "go-as-you please." Site was a governess before the entered on her new profession which she says is much less fatiguing than her previous one.

-A correspondent of the London Citizen

tells of "a little comedy got up for the amusement of the 'rince of Wales at the house of a well known lady who is frequently honored with a visit from the Prince and his little personal court. On that occasion the hostess, whom we will call Mrs. B., was informed that the French Minister, M. Waddington, was in Cowes, the scene of the little comedy. The Prince of Wales expressed a desire to meet his Excellency at dinner, and as invitation was at once forwarded and promptly accepted. After din-ner M. Waddington, who appeared to have dised autholously, began to discuss with Lord Charles Bereaford the comparative merits of the English and French navies. From words the combatants got to blows, and Mrs. B., to her profound dismay, beheld the representative of the French republic set upon in her drawing oom in the presence of the Prince of Wales Lord Charles literally hustled M. Waddington out of the room. The fight was renewed in the garden, and finally the ngortunate French Minister was bundled over the garder wall, whence he presently returned with his cont torn Was, whence he presently returned with his coat form. Mrs. H. as the brasel to bring about a truce, and the Prince of Wales, controlling as well as possible his beliaterous laughter joining in the good work, the French Minister and Lord Charles Berseford shook hands, and to all officers and Lord Charles Berseford shook hands, and to all officers ward appearances became good friends. This story travelled far enough to reach the French Emuser at Lordon and M. Waddington asks of the Story London, and M. Waddington made a formal communication to Earl Granville, with the result that explaintions were forthcoming showing that Billy to therwise Bull Run. Runs Russell, who in early days won fame as a special correspondent of the Traint had for the anusement of his Prince personated M. Waddington, and had suffered himself to be hustled over a garden wall."